Appendix C. Survey Techniques: Relative Advantages and Disadvantages

Factor	Telephone	Mail	Web-based	Face-to-Face
Cost	Medium to High	Low	Low	High
Time for data collection	High	Medium	Low to Medium	Very High
Staff requirements	High	Low to Medium	Low	High
Flexibility of questions asked	High	Low	High	High
Populations accessed	 Difficult to use with providers Limited to those with telephones Response rates are dropping due to cell phones and caller identification Can be useful for reaching geographically diverse populations 	 Potentially effective for reaching providers Response rates vary 	 Popular and increasingly effective for reaching providers Requires Internet access and computer knowledge Can be useful for reaching geographically diverse populations Response rates can be difficult to calculate 	 Difficult to use with providers Best technique for low literacy or special populations
Considerations	 Complicated to implement Computer assisted surveys facilitate data collection and analysis Allows programming of skip patterns Open-ended and probing questions possible 	 Most efficient for cost Requires accurate addresses Skip patterns can be problematic Consider mailing costs 	 Newest form of data collection Relatively inexpensive Requires means to publicize the survey (e-mail or mail) Allows programming of skip patterns Simple data analysis sometimes provided by services 	 Most expensive method Requires skilled interviewers Open-ended and probing questions possible